THE CENTRAL FREE DISPENSARY

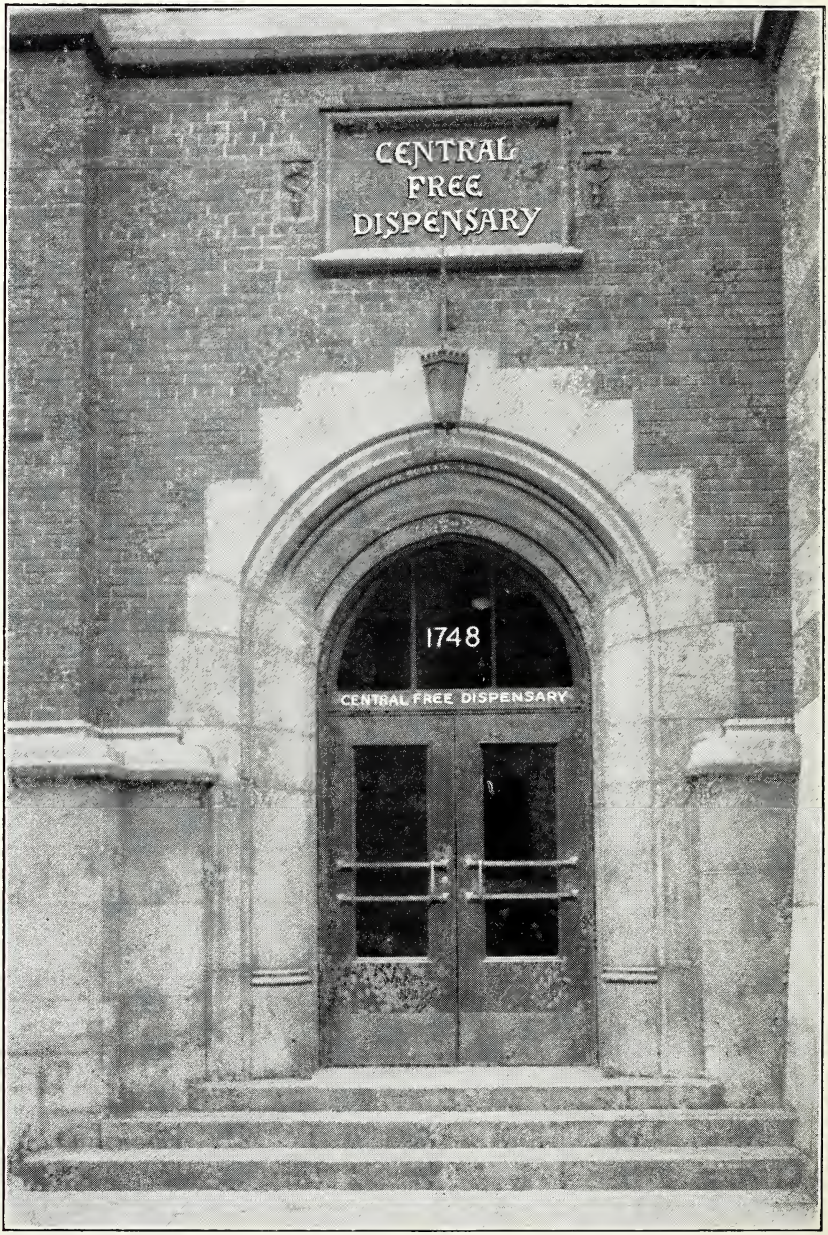
AT

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1929

The Central Free Dispensary is endorsed by
the Chicago Association of Commerce
Subscription Investigating Committee
for the year ending Nov. 30, 1930



The Old Landmark on West Harrison Street
(Established in 1867)

Central Free Dispensary of West Chicago

Organized May 4, 1867 Incorporated April 11, 1873

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(January, 1930)

Officers

George E. Shambaugh, M.D. ..... President
Oliver S. Ormsby, M.D. ..... First Vice-President
Harry E. Smoot ..... Second Vice-President
James H. Harper ..... Secretary
Henry W. Austin ..... Treasurer

Directors

Term Expires January, 1931

Henry W. Austin — John M. Dodson, M.D.
Asa Bacon — James H. Harper
Gertrude Howe Britton — Robert H. Herbst, M.D.

Term Expires January, 1932

Arthur Dean Bevan, M.D. — James B. Herrick, M. D.
Frank Billings, M.D. — Charles S. Reed
Richard T. Crane, Jr. — George O. Fairweather
Walter G. Zoller

Term Expires January, 1933

Ernest E. Irons, M.D. — Wilber E. Post, M.D.
Jacob M. Loeb — George E. Shambaugh, M.D.
J. Paul Welling — Harry E. Smoot
Oliver S. Ormsby, M.D. — William H. Wilder, M.D.

Executive Committee

George E. Shambaugh, M.D., Chairman
James B. Herrick, M.D. — Oliver S. Ormsby, M.D.

Finance Committee

Harry E. Smoot, Chairman
George O. Fairweather — Robert H. Herbst, M.D.

Membership Committee

William H. Wilder, M.D., Chairman
James H. Harper — Asa Bacon

Superintendent

Dr. George W. Duvall

Director of Social Service

Jane Grey Anderson

Supervisor of Nurses

Ada Quinnell

Secretary and Statistician

Hattie Brack

HOURS OF ADMISSION TO CLINICS

Morning

	Receiving Hours
General Medicine (new patients at 8:00 A. M.)	8:00 to 9:30
Kidney Diseases (Wed. and Sat.)	8:00 to 9:30
Arthritis (Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri.)	8:00 to 9:30
Allergy (Tues. and Fri.)	8:00 to 9:30
Stomach and Intestinal Diseases (daily)	8:00 to 9:30
Basal Metabolism (Mon., Wed., Fri. by appointment)	8:30
Diabetes (Thurs.)	8:30 to 9:30
Heart Diseases (daily)	8:30 to 9:30
Nervous Diseases (daily)	8:30 to 9:30
Dental (daily)	9:00 to 10:00
Surgery (daily)	10:30 to 12:00
Orthopedics (Tues. and Fri.)	10:30 to 12:00
Diseases of Women, including gonorrhea (daily)	10:30 to 12:00
Pre-natal (Mon., Tues., Fri., Sat.)	10:30 to 12:00
Children's Diseases (under 12 years) (daily)	8:30 to 9:30
Infant Feeding (Mon., Wed., Thurs.)	8:30 to 9:30
Nutrition (Thurs., ages 2 to 6; Sat., ages 6 to 14)	8:30 to 9:30
Nutrition (Tues. evening, ages 14 to 16)	6:30 to 8:00
Physio-therapy (daily)	9:00 to 4:00

Afternoon

Throat, Nose and Ear (daily)	1:00 to 3:00
Eye (daily)	1:00 to 3:00
Skin (daily)	1:00 to 3:00
Syphilis—Adults (daily)	1:00 to 3:00
Syphilis—Children (Tues. and Saturday)	1:00 to 3:00
Genito-Urinary Diseases (daily)	3:00 to 4:00
Defects of Speech (Mondays and Thursdays)	8:30 to 4:00
Psychiatric (Wed. by appointment)	1:00 to 3:00

Evening

Industrial Clinics for Working People, Tuesday and Friday

General Medicine	6:30 to 8:00
Heart Diseases	6:30 to 8:00
Nervous Diseases	6:30 to 8:00
Surgery	6:30 to 8:00
Diseases of Women (including gonorrhea)	6:30 to 8:00
Nutrition—Ages 14 to 16 (Tuesday evening)	6:30 to 8:00
Dentistry	6:30 to 8:00
Throat, Nose and Ear	6:30 to 8:00
Syphilis	6:30 to 8:00
Skin Diseases	6:30 to 8:00
Genito-Urinary Diseases	6:30 to 8:00

MEDICAL STAFF

THE medical staff connected with the Central Free Dispensary at Rush Medical College give their time and skill to the patients coming to the clinics for diagnosis and treatment of their physical disabilities. Without the gratuitous service of these physicians the Dispensary could not maintain itself, as the cost would be prohibitive. During 1929 the total attendance aggregated 111,028 visits, an average of 363 a day for each day that the Dispensary was open during the year. The large daily attendance signifies the sacrifice made by the physicians in charge of the clinics, and also indicates the satisfaction of patients with the medical skill provided by the Dispensary and Rush Medical College for them.

STAFF

General Medicine

Dr. James B. Herrick
Dr. Ernest E. Irons
Dr. Rollin T. Woodyatt
Dr. Wilber E. Post
Dr. R. C. Brown
Dr. L. C. Gatewood
Dr. Donald P. Abbott
Dr. John Ashby
Dr. George Dick
Dr. T. G. Walsh
Dr. F. O. Frederickson
Dr. J. P. Allegretti
Dr. J. M. Greene
Dr. J. L. Williams
Dr. W. O. Thompson
Dr. B. H. Helkevitch
Dr. L. L. McLellan
Dr. C. R. Jensen
Dr. R. W. Trimmer
Dr. M. Simkins
Dr. F. L. Foran
Dr. M. R. Lichenstein
Dr. I. Treiger
Dr. E. G. Vrtiak
Dr. R. S. Lang
Dr. J. Eyerly
Dr. R. L. Harris
Dr. P. S. Rhodes
Dr. W. Simkins
Dr. A. B. Rimmerman
Dr. E. J. Stieglitz

Pediatrics

Dr. Clifford G. Grulee
Dr. C. D. Butler
Dr. J. J. Zavertnik
Dr. N. T. Welford
Dr. F. M. Rees
Dr. W. B. Raycraft
Dr. P. Sahlins
Dr. W. L. Buhrman
Dr. C. K. Stulik
Dr. G. A. Barnett
Dr. M. L. Krupinski
Dr. J. S. McDavid
Dr. J. K. Amtman

Cardiac

Dr. James B. Herrick
Dr. S. R. Slaymaker
Dr. S. P. Anthony
Dr. M. P. Gethner
Dr. S. A. Leader

STAFF—*Continued*

Dr. Earl Zaus
Dr. M. H. Austin
Dr. L. W. Woodruff
Dr. T. T. Crooks
Dr. Grant Laing
Dr. E. F. Traut
Dr. J. B. Carter
Dr. J. A. Atkinson
Dr. C. K. Stulik
Dr. W. L. Buhrman
Dr. Emma Ponzer

Neurology

Dr. Thor Rothstein
Dr. V. E. Gonda
Dr. H. G. Hardt
Dr. Y. Scheftel
Dr. P. Bassoe
Dr. L. M. Avery
Dr. H. Hoffman
Dr. D. B. Rotman
Dr. R. Richter
Dr. J. Favill
Dr. M. G. Schroeder

Psychiatry

Dr. D. B. Rotman

Gynecology and Obstetrics

Dr. Noble S. Heaney
Dr. A. E. Kanter
Dr. H. J. Holloway
Dr. E. E. Madden
Dr. C. T. Bauer
Dr. E. D. Allen
Dr. C. Fiske Jones
Dr. A. J. Gabrielianz
Dr. G. Cotts
Dr. G. F. Hibbert
Dr. R. Torpin
Dr. C. T. Stephan

Surgery

Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan
Dr. G. H. Jackson
Dr. J. J. Ireland
Dr. F. V. Theis
Dr. E. R. McCarthy
Dr. D. L. Rider
Dr. W. J. Potts
Dr. E. E. Lawton
Dr. E. J. Berkheiser
Dr. Harry Keiser

Nutrition

Dr. Clifford G. Crulee
Dr. W. B. Raycraft
Dr. F. W. Allin
Dr. E. I. Leslie

Metabolism

Dr. Rollin T. Woodyatt
Dr. L. K. Campbell
Dr. A. R. Colwell
Dr. L. L. McLellan
Dr. C. R. Jensen

Infant Feeding

Dr. E. I. Leslie
Dr. M. L. Krupinski
Dr. M. Crane

Physiotherapy

Dr. D. W. Kobak
Dr. E. Frankel

Basal Metabolism

Dr. W. O. Thompson
Dr. T. G. Walsh

Dental

Dr. F. B. Moorhead
Dr. M. H. Killip
Dr. K. L. Thompson

Throat, Nose and Ear

Dr. Geo. E. Shambaugh
Dr. D. B. Hayden
Dr. Elmer Hagens
Dr. Edward Chainski
Dr. R. W. Watkins
Dr. L. F. Wallner
Dr. G. A. Torrison

STAFF—*Continued*

Dr. L. T. Curry
Dr. J. H. Roth
Dr. Wm. Yonker
Dr. T. W. Lewis
Dr. C. L. Daugherty

Eye

Dr. E. V. L. Brown
Dr. E. B. Fowler
Dr. T. D. Allen
Dr. Wm. Yonker
Dr. E. Fuerste
Dr. G. P. Guibor
Dr. E. Sellinger
Dr. V. M. Leech
Dr. H. P. Davidson
Dr. C. G. Darling
Dr. G. W. Nethercutt
Dr. B. Klein

Dermatology

Dr. Oliver S. Ormsby
Dr. J. H. Mitchell
Dr. M. H. Ebert
Dr. E. A. Skolnik
Dr. L. M. Avery

Dr. L. L McLellan
Dr. W. B. Raycraft
Dr. R. Richter
Dr. Frank Waugh
Dr. R. Nomland
Dr. W. V. Omens
Dr. I. Aleshire
Dr. J. F. Sutton
Dr. E. L. McEwen
Dr. C. W. Finnerud

Genito-Urinary

Dr. H. L. Kretschmer
Dr. R. H. Herbst
Dr. H. J. Polkey
Dr. R. H. Cox
Dr. W. J. Vynalek
Dr. Thos. Cottrell
Dr. C. G. Weller
Dr. R. H. Johnstone
Dr. A. Schwarz
Dr. E. Buckman
Dr. A. J. Sullivan
Dr. K. E. Barber

Speech

Dr. E. L. Kenyon

Industrial Clinics—6:30-8:00 P. M. Tuesday and Friday

Throat, Nose and Ear—Dr. L. T. Curry
Genito-Urinary—Drs. R. H. Cox, C. Perrodin, C. G. Weller
General Medicine—Drs. E. W. Pernokis, L. E. Cooley, H. B. Burr, A. J. Petersen
Gynecology—Drs. G. H. Irwin, Dorothy Edwards
Neurology—Dr. O. O. Benson
Surgery—Drs. F. H. Straus, H. H. Chivers
Nutrition—(Working Children, Tues. Evening) Dr. E. S. Watson
Dental—Dr. H. V. Blayney
Dermatology—Drs. E. F. Foley, R. O. Lifvendahl

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

THE Central Free Dispensary wishes to express its full appreciation for the continued financial support from its friends. The Dispensary could not carry on its program without their assistance. For many years the donations received have been the means of tiding the finances over difficulties. The small incomes derived from other sources and donations take care of the deficit that accrues annually.

During the past year a number of our contributors have passed from this field of labor. Their names have been removed from our list with deep appreciation and respect for the kindly assistance given to the Dispensary for the sick poor of Chicago.

An average of 363 patients passed the admission desk daily during 1929

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Geo. W. Duvall, M.D.

IN 1867 a group of public-spirited citizens established the Central Free Dispensary. The need of assistance to the indigent poor of Chicago was accentuated by the Chicago fire in 1872. At the time of the disaster, because of the increased need for medical relief, the Chicago Relief Society organized another dispensary on the west side of the city, near the Central Free Dispensary, known as the Herrick Free Dispensary. The Central Free Dispensary and the Herrick Free Dispensary united in 1873, and incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois as "The Central Free Dispensary of West Chicago."

Two years after incorporation, the Central Free Dispensary became affiliated with Rush Medical College. According to the terms, the Dispensary was granted the income from a fund left by John Phillips in 1869 to Rush Medical College for dispensary purposes. The College agreed to provide rooms in the College building for the Dispensary at a nominal rental; while the Dispensary contracted to make its medical facilities available to the College for medical education.

The union of the two medical institutions has given the sick poor of Chicago the advantage of outstanding medical skill, and during the long period of time, has cared for thousands of poor people with the careful attention that is given patients in private practice by the medical profession.

The removal of the Central Free Dispensary to Rush Medical College in 1875 brought the institution into intimate relationship with the Presbyterian Hospital. This relationship completed the means of taking care of indigent patients, as the hospital supplied charity beds for Dis-

pensary patients when acutely ill. The proximity of Cook County Hospital and the relationship existing between the Dispensary and Presbyterian Hospital have always been of immeasurable service to Dispensary patients.

The administration of Dispensary affairs was at one time in the hands of a committee appointed by the Board of Directors and which was called "The Committee on Dispensary Work." Dr. John M. Dodson at that time was Dean of Rush Medical College and supervised the administration of the Dispensary, with Mr. James H. Harper, the Registrar. They served for many years in the development of the clinics and care of patients.

After the Dispensary had been in operation a number of years the Board of Directors extended the service to patients who were not wholly dependent on charity for medical care, when the clinics became available to a large group of people with low incomes, who were not financially able to pay a private physician for effective treatment of their physical disabilities. It was decided to accept such patients on the payment of a small admission fee and special fees sufficient to pay the cost of the laboratory service rendered them. The Dispensary then became a part-pay clinic; but the first obligation of the institution is to take care of those who have no money and who, at this time, number about twenty per cent of the admissions. The income from patients has never been enough to meet the expense of their care, which has made it impossible for the Dispensary to carry on the work without the annual donations received from its friends.

In 1914 a Superintendent was selected by the Board of Directors. The responsibility of the Dispensary had risen to the place where it was deemed advisable to employ a full time executive. Consequently, John E. Ransom, who is now Superintendent of Toledo Hospital, Toledo, Ohio,

was selected as first Superintendent. Mr. Ransom served from January, 1915, to September, 1919. Following Mr. Ransom: Bertha M. Bennett, Homer Sanger, Gertrude Howe Britton and Geo. W. Duvall have had charge as Superintendents. Mrs. Britton became Superintendent in 1921, resigning in 1925, to become Executive Director of the Chicago Heart Association. She was succeeded by the present Superintendent in February of that year.

When the school of nursing was established at the Presbyterian Hospital in 1903, a nurse was placed in charge of the nursing service of the Central Free Dispensary by Miss McMillen, the present Superintendent of Nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital. Since that time the Hospital has supplied student nurses to the Dispensary to assist the graduate nurses in the clinics. The first head nurse assigned to the Dispensary was Lottie Darling, a graduate of Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. At the present time Ada Quinnell has the responsibility. The arrangement has been of great value to the sick poor and to the progress of the Central Free Dispensary.

The Social Service Department, which began with the administration of Mr. Ransom and advanced by Mrs. Britton, has become established as an important adjunct in the care of the indigent patients who come to the clinics for medical aid. The personnel numbers nine case workers, three stenographers, and the director, Jane G. Anderson, who succeeded Valeria D. McDermott in 1928. After five years of service, Miss McDermott resigned to complete her university education at the University of Chicago. The Social Service Department deserves commendation for the active assistance it has rendered the Central Free Dispensary during the last fifteen years.

A debt of gratitude to Dr. James B. Herrick is acknowledged, who, since the amendment to the by-laws was the

first President of the institution, and to Dr. George E. Shambaugh, who succeeded Dr. Herrick in 1923, for their guidance and the great deal of time they have given toward the financial stability and efficient management of the Central Free Dispensary.

It is estimated conservatively that 960,000 individuals have registered as patients in the Central Free Dispensary during the last sixty-four years, and that they averaged four visits, or 3,840,000 during the time. If the visits had been made to private offices, the cost at $3.00 a visit, exclusive of drugs and special laboratory expense, would have been $11,520,000.00; which represents a gift by the medical profession of Chicago to the sick poor who have come to the Central Free Dispensary for diagnosis and treatment since it was organized in 1867.

The Central Free Dispensary is the oldest institution of the kind in this section of the country. It has served with honor to the community, appreciation of the patients, and in the esteem of the medical profession.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

By Geo. E. Shambaugh, M.D.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors at Union League Club, January 28, 1930

THIS year completes the seven-year term during which I have occupied the post of President of the Board. During this period we have passed through some rather difficult times—especially when the new building was under construction. Today we are settled in the expanded quarters provided by Rush Medical College, and the future of the DISPENSARY seems assured, particularly since the University of Chicago has decided to continue Rush Medical College as a center for clinical instruction of medical students.

The CENTRAL FREE DISPENSARY is at once the out-patient clinic of the Presbyterian Hospital, and the most important asset of Rush, since it provides its most important center for instruction in clinical medicine. As Directors of the DISPENSARY we are interested in the institution as a place for providing efficient medical service for people who cannot afford private medical care. The clientele of the DISPENSARY includes the indigent poor, for whom the institution was originally founded, and in more recent years it has included people of moderate means, whose claims for this service are carefully examined by Social Service.

The CENTRAL FREE DISPENSARY is not an institution for doling out medical charity indiscriminately. The indigent poor receive service quite free, while from those

who are able to pay, a small fee is accepted to assist in defraying the cost of maintaining the work of the DISPENSARY.

With but few exceptions, the physicians donate their services without any remuneration.

The principle of the pay clinic, in the sense that the physician receives remuneration for his services, has been established for the night clinic—the physician being paid $3.00 for the evening's work. It would seem but a logical development of the service already established at the DISPENSARY, which includes the treatment of the indigent poor who pay nothing and those who pay 50c for a visit, and the night clinic 75c—to extend this service still further so as to include those who could pay, say $2.00 or perhaps $3.00 for a visit; thus making it possible to recompense physicians who render the services, with some more appropriate return. Such an expansion would be quite in keeping with the precedent already established in our effort to provide efficient medical services at a moderate cost for people of moderate means.

With such an expansion in mind, this problem was discussed at our last Annual Meeting and a committee was appointed to look into the matter. Since that time the College has begun work on a plan for extending medical services to people of moderate means, which contemplates an organization quite independent of the work of the Dispensary. It does not seem desirable, therefore, that the Dispensary undertake further expansion along the same line.

The financial problem of the DISPENSARY seems, for the time at least, to be well in hand. The income de-

rived from contributions of patients amounted in 1929 to $100,868.03.

This, with the income from other sources brought the total income for the DISPENSARY up to	$112,362.13
The total expenses which the DISPENSARY was called upon to meet during the year amounted to	111,236.35
These figures show a surplus of	1,125.78

We should not be misled by these figures, for they do not begin to show the actual cost of running the DISPENSARY, but show only that portion of the cost for which the DISPENSARY is held responsible. In this connection, I would point out the extent of the cost of maintenance which is borne by Rush Medical College. Rush supplies the building for housing the DISPENSARY. It has been estimated that $12,000.00 annually would represent an appropriate rental. To this should be added an annual maintenance cost of $12,000.00; and an additional charge of $6,840.00 for physicians' services, which is now being met by the College. Here are $30,840.00 being supplied by Rush, which should be added to the cost of maintenance of the DISPENSARY. This brings the total annual cost up to $142,053.00, so that instead of a surplus of $1,126.00 the DISPENSARY actually shows an annual deficit of $29,691.00.

Nor do these figures begin to represent the contribution which the College makes toward maintaining the work of the DISPENSARY. The College supplies, free of cost, a medical personnel of 144. A conservative estimate of the amount which the DISPENSARY would be called upon to pay as remuneration for these services at a minimum of

$5.00 per hour, were it not for its relation to the College, is placed at $200,000.00 annually.

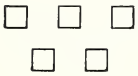
With Rush Medical College to continue as a center for clinical instruction of medical students, the future of the DISPENSARY as a place for providing efficient medical services for people who cannot afford private medical care, is assured. Proficiency in service rendered the patient is always synonomous with proficiency in providing proper instruction in clinical medicine.

Even more important than the continuation of undergraduate medical instruction for stimulating future improvement in the DISPENSARY service, will be the development of the project already under way for the promotion at Rush of graduate instruction in clinical medicine. This project is certain to become more and more important as the years go by, if Rush continues to hold the conspicuous place it now occupies as a center for medical instruction, because the problem of providing proper graduate training for men preparing to practice in the specialties constitutes today the outstanding problem in medical education.

It will be incumbent upon any clinical department in the College which would participate in this inspiring program to first develop and perfect its work, including the DISPENSARY service, so as to be able to attract graduate students. As Rush Medical College becomes more and more imbued with the spirit of university instruction, we can expect to find the clinical departments more and more ambitious to be measured by the same standard of efficiency now applied to other departments of the University—namely, by their ability to attract and to hold graduate students.

As soon as any department seriously undertakes to develop and perfect its work so as to attract the graduate

student, those obstacles which retard DISPENSARY efficiency (such, for example, as the difficulties encountered in the allocation of hospital beds for the proper care of DISPENSARY patients), will promptly disappear. Fortunate, indeed, is the DISPENSARY which is affiliated with a medical college having an inspiring program for medical education, for this means an ever-increasing efficiency in the care of patients.



REPORT OF ATTENDANCE AND FINANCE FOR THE YEAR 1929*

By Geo. W. Duvall, M.D., *Superintendent*

THE problem of financing a part-pay clinic for low salaried and unemployed people is of vital importance to the public. The cost of being ill and unable to earn a living is a direct charge on those who are physically and mentally fit and able to pay their way. Many thousands of men and women are physically and mentally incapacitated. They are not financially able to consult private physicians and pay clinics; they are dependent on medical charity for treatment and recovery. A large per cent of these unaggressive and unhappy people may be helped and placed in the higher scale of society if opportunities are afforded them to consult competent doctors in the early stages of their disabilities. For over sixty years the Central Free Dispensary has been taking care of that group.

The Central Free Dispensary has all along endeavored to maintain a standard of fairness to private practitioners, dispensary patients, and its own interests. The standard of ethics has been high. The private practitioner has been protected against the class of people who have the money to pay for what they need, but impose themselves on charity, when charity permits. People who are eligible for medical care in the Central Free Dispensary are received with as much courtesy and interest in their welfare as if they were private patients; but in return, those who can, are expected to pay the small fees charged for the service rendered them; and which they do, cheerfully and without complaint.

The Central Free Dispensary is non-sectarian. Its pa-

*Read at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, January 28, 1930.

tients come from all races and religions. It is an institution whose first and only duty is to care for the sick poor, regardless of nationalities and religious beliefs.

The income from patients has been the chief source of financing the cost for their care. Unless economic conditions bring a change in present living standards, it is conceded that it is best for the patients of the Central Free Dispensary to continue the contribution. A man appreciates what he pays for, and the general run of sick poor prefer to pay, when it is possible for them to do so.

In an article published recently on the cost of medical care, the chief executive of a large philanthropic medical fund, said: "Hospitals and clinics should cease to boast of the volume of their charity; they should feel increasingly proud as all their services are organized on a business-like basis, so that even the low wage earner may pay as he goes for what he gets." That quotation, we believe, has been the policy of the Central Free Dispensary for many years; mindful of the fact that the indigent poor we shall have, and that it is the first charge of the Dispensary to favor them without cost or embarassment, in preference to those who can pay in part for the medical attention which they receive.

The aim of the Central Free Dispensary is to pay standard salaries to employees; supply high-class service to patients in the clinics, and meet all bills as they come due. While there is probably sufficient reason to increase the salaries of case workers in the social service department, the Dispensary continues to take pride in meeting current expenses on time with discounts and without difficulty. This satisfactory practice could not continue without the small income derived from endowment and the liberal contributions received from friends, because income from patients

is much less than the amount required to pay the cost of their care.

The income from patients in 1929 amounted to $100,-868.03, while the cost for the service given them amounted to $111,213.20, leaving a deficit of $10,345.17, which has been taken care of by $935.64 received from endowment and $9,774.00 donated by contributors. It is a fact that the Central Free Dispensary would become insolvent in less than a year if contributions should fail and the endowment income cease, for at the close of business on December 31, 1929, deducting bills payable, the net working capital amounted to $9,202.22, a small sum in case the Dispensary should meet with financial trouble.

The Dispensary does not function with the idea of making a profit. The class of people served cannot pay a profit. There are times, nevertheless, when through economy and the generosity of contributors the total income from all sources may, by a small margin, exceed the total expense, which can be used in financial emergencies in succeeding years, should income from the various channels fall to the point where an actual deficit occurs and which would curtail the effectiveness of the work unless a reserve fund were at command.

The administration of the Central Free Dispensary is not one of serenity. There is a constant feeling of inadequate finance. The most important source of income to the Central Free Dispensary is derived from contributors, including the annual contribution of $30,840.00 by Rush Medical College and the free service given by the 144 doctors on the medical staff, which has been estimated conservatively at $200,000.00 a year, and the charity beds available for our patients in Presbyterian Hospital. The contributions received each year take care of the free work and the requirements will vary in accordance with the increase or decrease

of free patients. The time will not come when the Dispensary can get along without contributions, unless the present endowment fund is greatly increased.

The Central Free Dispensary could not operate without the assistance of Presbyterian Hospital in the care of patients who are acutely ill and require hospitalization and hospital care. In 1929 the Presbyterian Hospital received 613 bed patients from the Central Free Dispensary, of whom 337 were free and 276 part-pay, ranging from the ward rate of $4.00 a day to cover all expenses, including medical, down to fifty cents.

As evidence of the effective care our unpaid doctors give the sick poor, the attendance to our clinics is increasing. The increase in attendance in 1929 compared with 1928 totals 6,237 visits. The attendance in 1928 was 104,791; in 1929, 111,028.

The honorable and effective medical service the Central Free Dispensary has given to Chicago during the past sixty-four years ought to entitle it to an increase in endowment fund. At this time, when so much money is being given to the hospital field, it is somewhat astonishing that this great institution is being overlooked. If some one would place in trust the sum of $250,000.00 toward the support of the old landmark on West Harrison Street, it would be a blessing to the sick poor of Chicago and to future generations.

WORKING men and women and families whose incomes are small and family budgets large, not wholly dependent but not financially able to pay for private medical care, are admitted to the clinics on the small charge of fifty cents for adults, thirty-five cents for children, fifteen cents for infants, and free to those who cannot pay.

A morning in the Medical Department

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 1929, DECEMBER 31, 1928, and DECEMBER 31, 1927

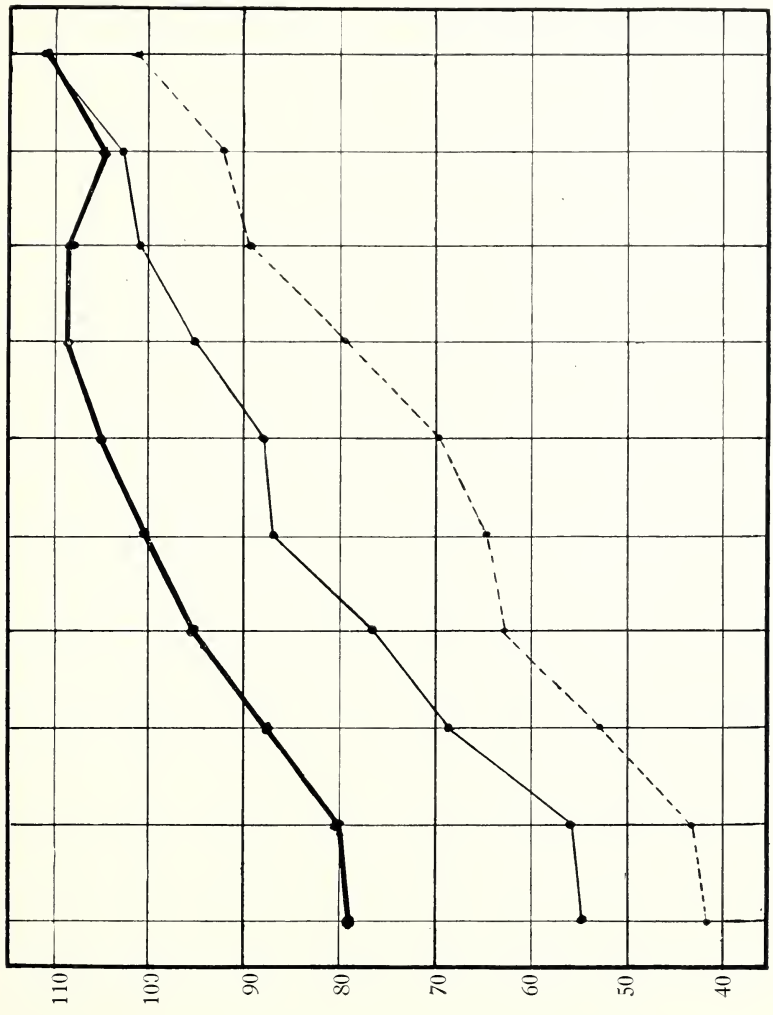
(Copied from Auditor's Reports)

	1929	1928	1927
ASSETS			
Cash in Banks and on Hand	$11,404.60	$10,505.47	$ 9,226.68
Postage	13.01	36.16	5.58
Securities:			
Endowment Fund	23,700.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
John Phillips Fund	7,600.00	7,600.00	7,600.00
Miscellaneous	193.00	.00	.00
	$42,910.61	$41,141.63	$39,832.26
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	$ 2,215.39	$ 2,272.19	$ 2,479.60
Endowment	23,700.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
John Phillips Fund	7,600.00	7,600.00	7,600.00
General Surplus	9,395.22	8,269.44	6,752.66
	$42,910.61	$41,141.63	$39,832.26

COMPARISON OF ATTENDANCE IN CLINICS FOR YEAR 1927, 1928 AND 1929

	1927	1928	1929
New Patients	20,447	19,953	20,502
Revisits of Old Patients	86,740	85,438	90,526
Aggregate Number of Visits	107,187	104,791	111,028
Free Visits	16,913	20,968	23,252
Paid Visits	90,274	83,823	87,776
Percentage of Free Visits	15.8%	20%	20.9%
General Medicine	12,138	12,084	14,132
Syphilis	15,720	15,042	18,188
Skin	6,282	5,639	6,525
Surgery	7,529	6,776	7,268
Throat, Nose and Ear	12,260	12,270	13,405
Genito-Urinary	5,466	4,665	5,188
Pediatrics	5,624	6,238	5,773
Gynecology	4,808	5,403	5,880
Obstetrics	2,108	1,895	1,843
Eye	7,054	7,526	7,859
Neurology	3,335	3,605	3,811
Cardiac	2,471	2,215	2,265
Diabetic	929	992	1,085
Orthogenic	141	4	260
Speech	433	333	535
Nutrition	353	293	229
Infant Welfare	2,964	3,052	3,174
Physical-Therapy	3,439	2,137	1,511
Dentistry	1,475	1,512	1,659
Nutrition (Night)	763	493	305
Industrial (Night)	11,895	12,617	10,133
	107,187	104,791	111,028

Graph showing attendance, expenditure and receipts from patients during the last ten years



	1920	1929
No. Visits	79,022	111,028
Expense $54,999.94		$111,235.36
Receipts from Patients..$41,173.07		$100,868.03
Receipts from Cont., Endowment Income and Other Sources (not shown on graph).....$ 9,991.91		$ 11,491.10

SCALE

10,000-½ inch

▬Attendance

___Expenses

.....Receipts from Patients

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS WHOSE EMPLOYEES AND THEIR FAMILIES VISITED THE CENTRAL FREE DISPENSARY FOR MEDICAL CARE DURING 1929

Armour & Company	150
American Can Company	15
American Car & Foundry Co.	13
American Express Co.	56
Alfred Decker and Cohen	35
Argo Corn Products	24
Automatic Electric Co.	27
Addressograph Co.	13
Albert Pick & Co.	1
American Steel Co.	1
American Forge Co.	2
Boston Store	42
Bowman Dairy Co.	19
Butler Bros.	18
Bannertons	1
Borden Dairy Co.	8
Babson Company	1
Bunte Bros. Candy Co.	14
Carson Pirie Scott & Co.	32
Checker Cab Co.	43
Chicago Evening American	6
Chicago Fuse Co.	1
Chicago Herald & Examiner	19
Chicago Screw Co.	13
Chicago Tribune	14
Commonwealth Edison	24
Continental Can Co.	19
Consumers Co.	20
Crane Co.	111
Deering Works	41
R. R. Donnelley Co.	10
Edison Electric Co.	49
The Fair Store	54
Florsheim Shoe Co.	33
Hillman's	6
The Hub	1
Hart, Schaffner & Marx	97
Hurley Washing Machine Co.	5
Hines Lumber Co.	2
International Harvester Co.	188
Illinois Steel Co.	35
Illinois Malleable Iron Co.	12
Illinois Bell Telephone Co.	227
Illinois Tailoring Co.	1
Kuppenheimer and Co.	30
Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.	23
Kimball Piano Co.	10
Libby, McNeill and Libby	16
Marshall Field & Co.	103
McCormick Works	178
Montgomery Ward & Co.	30
Mandel Bros.	27
National Biscuit Co.	34
National Malleable & Steel Castings	1

National Tea Co.	33
Omaha Packing Co.	14
Peoples Gas Co.	37
Parmelee Co.	5
Pullman Car Co.	76
Paris Garter Co.	2
Post Office	141
Postal Telegraph Co.	23
Rothchilds	33
Jos. T. Ryerson & Sons	10
Royal Tailoring Co.	4
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	137
Sinclair Oil Co.	4
Swift Packing Co.	111
Standard Oil Co.	14
Singer Sewing Machine Co.	3
Schultz Piano Co.	1
Sawyer Biscuit Co.	16
Sprague Warner Co.	6
Stromberg's	14
Thompson's Restaurants	14
U. S. Rubber Co.	7
United Specialty Co.	8
Union Stock Yards	13
Ward Baking Co.	6
Wieboldt Department Stores	21
Wilson & Co.	47
F. W. Woolworth Co.	20
Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Co.	3
Western Electric Co.	468
Western Union Tel. Co.	91
Western Felt Co.	7
Western Foundry Co.	9
Western Shade Co.	10
Westinghouse Electric Co.	1
Wolff Mfg. Co.	16
Wilson Jones Loose Leaf Co.	5
Yellow Cab Co.	117
Belt Railroad Co.	16
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	46
Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.	6
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.	76
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	58
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	52
Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R.	7
Grand Trunk R R	9
Illinois Central R. R.	62
Chicago Junction Railway Co.	21
Michigan Central Railway Co.	6
New York Central Railway Co.	21
Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Co.	186
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	54
Rock Island R. R. Co.	41
Pere Marquette R. R. Co.	4
Santa Fe R. R. Co.	45
Chicago Surface Lines	158
Wabash R. R. Co.	5
Soo Lines	5

PATIENTS REFERRED TO C. F. D. BY OTHER AGENCIES—1929

American Red Cross	31
Board of Education	321
Chicago Home for Destitute Crippled Children	34
Catholic Charities	56
Children's Memorial Hospital	93
Chicago Tuberculosis Institute	16
Chicago Eye and Throat, Nose and Ear Infirmary	2
City Hall	11
Chicago Commons	7
Chase House	11
Cook County Hospital	2,068
County Agent	209
Churches	10
Chicago Nursery & Half Orphanage	9
Chicago Dental College	47
Chicago Lying-In Hospital	47
Employers	51
Hull House	35
Health Department	61
Illinois Children's Home & Aid Society	10
Illinois Dental College	6
Infant Welfare Society	489
Immigrants' Protective League	26
Illinois Social Hygiene League	40
Illinois Society for Prevention of Blindness	8
Iroquois Memorial Hospital	9
Juvenile Protective Association	16
Juvenile Court	123
Jewish Social Service Bureau	11
Legal Aid Bureau	4
Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium	149
Mary Crane Nursery	6
Metropolitan Insurance Co.	26
Michael Reese Hospital	12
Michael Reese Dispensary	21
Mary Thompson Hospital	4
Northwestern University Settlement	17
Nurses	441
Nurse-School	111
Other Doctors	1 307
Presbyterian Hospital	224
Public Health Institute	9
Psychopathic Hospital	12
St. Mary's Nursery	6
St. Anne's Nursery	29
Salvation Army	9
Spanish Mission	54
Social Service Bureau	1
Schools	272
United Charities	339
Visiting Nurse Association	246
Vocational Guidance Bureau	28
	7,184

NATIONALITIES OF NEW PATIENTS REGISTERED AT CENTRAL FREE DISPENSARY IN 1929

American	3,810
Albanian	11
Alsatian	1
Argentine	6
Armenian	39
Austrian	73
Assyrian	21
Belgian	22
Bohemian	655
Brazilian	1
Bulgarian	7
Canadian	56
Chinese	8
Croatian	72
Cuban	3
Danish	67
Dutch	124
English	322
Finnish	25
French	201
Greek	269
Hungarian	102
Indian	12
German	1,710
Irish	1,189
Italian	1,969
Japanese	1
Jewish	2,586
Lithuanian	397
Lettish	13
Luxemberg	4
Mexican	551
Maltese	1
Negro	2,780
Norwegian	204
Persian	6
Philippino	26
Porto Rican	5
Polish	2,077
Roumanian	30
Russian	149
Spanish	57
Scotch	175
Servian	26
Slovanian	421
Scandinavian	12
Swedish	297
Swiss	20
Turkish	2
Ukranian	72
Welsh	7

THOUSANDS of people are furnished expert medical diagnoses in the clinics. X-rays, medicines, blood tests, laboratory analyses, hospital beds, and other special requirements of the patients are supplied free when patients are unable to pay for the service.

The Infant Welfare Department

BY-LAWS OF THE CENTRAL FREE DISPENSARY

As Amended January 6, 1917

ARTICLE I.

NAME, OBJECT, PLACE OF BUSINESS, AND SEAL.

Section 1. *Name.* The name of the corporation shall be the CENTRAL FREE DISPENSARY OF WEST CHICAGO.

Section 2. *Object.* The object for which said corporation is formed is in general as follows: to aid persons who are sick and unable to pay for medical attention, and to do this work efficiently and with no pecuniary profit.

Section 3. *Place, etc.* The business of said corporation shall be located in Chicago in the state of Illinois.

Section 4. *Seal.* The corporate seal of this corporation shall contain the full corporate name of this corporation. Within the circle shall be the words, "Corporate Seal 1873."

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. *Membership.* Any person upon the payment of $10.00, and whose name shall be approved by the Executive Committee shall become an "Annual Member."

Any person upon the payment of $25.00, or more, and whose name shall be approved by the Executive Committee shall become a "Contributing Member," for the period of one year.

Any person upon the payment of $500.00, and whose name shall be approved by the Executive Committee shall become a "Life Member."

All members shall be entitled to vote at any annual or special meetings of the corporation. Voting may be either in person or by proxy, and each member shall be entitled to one vote.

All persons directors of this corporation at the time of the adoption of these by-laws, by reason of past services, become members for life.

Section 2. *Membership Committee.* The President at the first meeting of the Board of Directors shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, a committee of three, to be known as the "Membership Committee," who shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are appointed, and whose duties shall be to solicit and recommend to the Executive Committee persons for membership.

ARTICLE III.

MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Section 1. *Directors.* The affairs of the corporation shall be managed and controlled by a Board of 21 members to be known and styled as the Board of Directors, who shall be elected by the members of the corporation on the first Tuesday of April, 1914. Seven of the above members of the Board of

Directors are to be elected to hold office for the period of one year and until their successors are elected; seven to be elected to hold office for the period of two years and until their successors are elected; and seven to be elected to hold office for the period of three years and until their successors are elected.

Section 2. *Annual Meeting.* After the year 1914, there shall be held on the third Tuesday in January of each year, annual meetings of the corporation, for the purpose of electing directors whose terms shall have expired under the provision of the above section, and to transact such other business as may legally come before such meeting.

Section 3. *Special Meetings.* Special meetings of the members of the corporation may be called by the Secretary upon request of a majority of the Board of Directors, or upon the written request to the Secretary by fifteen members of the corporation, and the call for such meeting shall state the time, place and business to be transacted, and no business other than that contained in the call shall be transacted.

Section 4. *Qualification.* Any person of good moral character, a resident of the State of Illinois, and who is a member of the corporation, may be elected a director. The vote shall be by ballot, and a majority of those voting shall be necessary for an election. At least one of the directors shall be a member of the faculty of Rush Medical College.

Section 5. *Vacancies.* Vacancies on the Board of Directors may be filled by the majority of the remaining members of the Board at any directors' meeting regularly called and held.

Section 6. *Officers.* The directors shall elect all the officers of the corporation.

Section 7. *Compensation.* No director shall receive a salary or compensation for services as director.

Section 8. *Quorum.* Twelve members of the corporation shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any regular or special meeting thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

Meetings of Directors, Quorum, etc.

Section 1. *Directors' Meetings.* The Board of Directors shall meet quarterly on the third Tuesday of January, April, July and October, and the first meeting of said Board shall convene immediately upon the adjournment of the regular annual meeting of the members.

Section 2. *Special Meetings.* Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called at any time by the President, and in his absence by the Secretary, on application in writing by a majority of the members of the Board, by mailing to each director, at least three days prior to the date of such meeting, a written or printed notice, stating the object, time and place of such meeting.

Section 3. *Quorum.* A quorum shall consist of *seven members* of the Board of Directors, but directors less than a quorum may adjourn the meeting to a future date.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. *Officers.* The officers of the corporation shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, to

be elected by the Board of Directors at its first meeting, and which officers shall hold their respective offices for a period of one year, and until their successors are elected and qualify.

Section 2. *President.* The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors, and at meetings of the Executive Committee; countersign orders drawn by the Secretary on the Treasurer, call any special meetings of the Directors or Executive Committees when he may deem it necessary, or whenever he is requested to do so by three Directors.

Section 3. *Vice President.* In the absence of the President, the First Vice-President, and in his absence, the Second Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President. In case of the death, resignation or removal from the State of the President, the First Vice-President shall be ex-officio President, until the end of the term to which the President shall have been elected.

Section 4. *Secretary.* The Secretary shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of all meetings of the members, Directors and Executive Committee; draw all orders for money on the Treasurer; have the custody of the corporate seal, which he shall attach to such documents as may require the seal; make and sign all certificates of election of Directors, and see that they are recorded according to law; and keep a correct and revised list of all members of the corporation and their addresses.

Section 5. *Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall have the custody of all moneys belonging to the corporation and shall only disburse the same upon orders, signed by the Secretary and properly countersigned by the President; and funds shall be invested only upon the approval of the Board of Directors. The Treasurer shall qualify by giving to the corporation a bond, with security to be approved by the Executive Committee, conditioned for the proper keeping, use, disbursement, investment and transfer to his successor of all moneys, bonds, and other property of the corporation, which may come into his hands as such Treasurer.

Section 6. *Executive Committee.* There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of three members. The President shall be Chairman of this Committee. The other two members shall be appointed by the President subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. The members of this committee shall hold office for one year or until their successors are appointed. The Executive Committee shall have charge of the general conduct of the Dispensary and shall make general rules governing the same.

Section 7. *Fiscal Year.* The fiscal year of the corporation shall begin on the first day of January of each year, and terminate on the last day of December of the same year.

Reports. All officers shall make full and complete reports of their acts and doings in reference to the business of the corporation at the annual meetings of the members of the corporation.

ARTICLE VI.

Finance Committee

Section 1. *Finance Committee.* The President at the first meeting of the Board of Directors shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, a committee of three to be known as the "Finance Committee," who shall hold office for one year and until their successors are appointed, and

whose duties shall be to raise funds for the support and financing of this organization, and shall have power to devise plans for raising the money and providing means for carrying on the work of this corporation, and which committee shall make a report at each meeting of the Board of Directors, except the first, and at the annual meeting of the members of the corporation.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. The By-Laws of this corporation may be modified, altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Board of Directors, or at any adjourned session thereof, provided that the party or parties proposing the same shall mail a copy of said proposed amendment to each member of the Board of Directors, at his place of residence, at least one week prior to the meeting at which said proposed amendment is to be offered.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. *Auditing.* The books of the Dispensary shall be annually audited by a certified Public Accountant.

ARTICLE IX.

Section 1. *Rules.* Robert's "Rules of Order" shall be the rules used in the conduct of all meetings.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the Central Free Dispensary, in the City of Chicago, and incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, the sum of..... ..... Dollars, in trust, to be applied for the use and benefit of the Central Free Dispensary, conducted under the auspices of its regularly elected officers.